



their administration will be discord and civil war -- that, in case the facts and opinions stated in my papers were true, the French Ministers ought to regard me as a channel through which wholesome truths had reached them--that, on the other hand, should there be any exaggeration in the opinions which I had formed of French affairs, of what importance were they to the Ministers of France, since they never meant to be published? During my interrogatory, I was told, that foreigners have no right to speak or write upon French affairs. On this doctrine I simply observed, that the fate of France influenced that of other nations; that the French Revolution had influenced the fate of every family in Europe; and that it would be as impossible for a foreigner to be indifferent to French politics, as it would be for one who lives at the foot of a volcano not to watch with anxiety the moment of an approaching eruption. I shall now speak of the dungeon into which I was thrown, and of the horrible treatment I experienced, in order to make me confess the names of the four persons alluded to. The cruelty with which I was treated appeared extraordinary, even to Frenchmen; and I could obtain no other answer to my repeated remonstrances on this subject, than that the Ministers were excessively irritated against me, because I had hurt their feelings--*blesé leur amour propre*. The dungeons of the Prefecture are called, in derision, "La Salle St. Martin." They are all of the same size, 10 feet 2 inches by 20. Mine was No. 15, and contained four beds under a great part of the time I was in it. The light is admitted by a small skylight, and is contrived to open a few inches, so as to admit as much air as will prevent immediate suffocation. The prisoners are not permitted to leave the dungeons for any purpose whatever. The air is putrid and offensive in the highest degree. Existence is toilsome there. In each cell there is occasionally placed a *mouchard*, to make a report on the state of the prisoners' moral, whether they are dull or cheerful. Many of my friends had called fourteen days successively before I was permitted to see any of them. I had flattered myself, that my constitution was sufficiently robust to have withstood the effects of this fetid air. I was soon undeceived. At the expiration of a fortnight, I was seized with fainting fits, which terminated in an inflammatory fever, accompanied with delirium. The Physician of the Prison told me, that nothing could be of any service to me while I was deprived of air, and that he would make me sent to an hospital. The Inspector of Prisons seconded the useless request of the Physician. In the mean time, my fever continued with alarming symptoms, and I took farewell of this world. But a profuse perspiration happily brought the matter to a crisis, and I was rescued from immediate danger, though I had still to contend with all the debilitating consequences of a typhus fever. The repeating representations of the Physician and Inspector were still unable to prevail on the Prefect to free me from this state of torture. I had conceived, that the torture had been for ever abolished in France, since that mild and humane monarch, Louis XVI. had solemnly proscribed its barbarous use in 1789. But that frightful system has only been modified by all the ephemeral Authorities who have succeeded each other, and have preserved in the Police (with few exceptions) the same sanguinary agents. Under the pompous title of administrative justice, the Police plunges its victims into infectious dungeons, where they perish by inches. I know persons, who, under Bonaparte's reign, have been eleven years and a half in prison without being tried. The same system of torture is continued, and by the same Agents. What other name can I give to the illegal and cruel treatment I experienced in order to force me to comply with their infamous proposals? What matters it whether my muscles were torn on the rack, or whether I was stifled for want of air in an infectious dungeon? The result is the same, agony and death. At length, I was sent for by the Prefect himself, to whom I was introduced by a chief clerk, a Monsieur Bourges. He flew into a most violent passion the moment I approached him. He declaimed against the *Morning Chronicle*, and the Opposition, at great length, and with great warmth, as the cause of all the evils that afflicted France. I had patience to hear him out, and replied, that, however admirable might be his eloquence, it could not apply to me, who had no connection with any Journal. He then resumed, said that the war had been carried on with great loyalty, during the Revolution, between the French and English; but that the paper was carried on by the Opposition and the *Morning Chronicle* was more destructive to France than all the *Acts and armies of England*. He complained of the English in Paris, and of their meddling, critical, and anti-Bourbon spirit. I asked him whether he had any complaint against me of the latter description. I denied him to produce against me a single imprudent expression; for I had left off frequenting French society, since the restoration of the pictures and statues to their lawful owners; because, from that epoch, the most horrible discord destroyed the tranquillity of every society. To this challenge he was silent, but said, that no individuals, except the *high Authorities of the State*, should presume to speak or write on politics in any country. I told him, that such a doctrine would appear ridiculous to every Englishman; that in England we respected the Authorities; while we freely discussed the good or bad policy of their measures. He then declaimed against the Prussians for having ravaged our country-houses, and was sure that the French

armies had not so behaved in Prussia. Still in a passion, his Excellency, who is a Minister of State, demanded, in a peremptory tone, that I should give up the names of the persons alluded to. I demanded indignantly, in return, to be sent back to my prison. He then attempted to wheedle me by entreaty, but I finally declared, that I preferred death to liberty on the terms he offered, and I dared him to do his worst. He then broke out afresh against the English, and declared, that the Ministers were determined to be masters at home: *Nous voulons être maîtres chez nous*. This pompous declaration, considering the situation in which I was, appeared to me so ridiculous, that I could not help observing to him, that he ought to begin by sending off the allied armies. He once more insisted on knowing the names of the four persons; to which I could only give the same reply. He then commenced a long conversation, in the course of which he repeatedly observed, that the English were a hasty, meddling, proud, ambitious people; that they had *blésé l'amour propre* of the French nation; that France was happy, rich, and tranquil, till she was conquered by England; that if France were driven to despair, millions of men would rise; and after hearing many similar strange things, I was dismissed with the understanding, that I should be immediately liberated. This interview lasted one hour and a quarter; and the whole of the time the Prefect never once looked me in the face. This experiment having been deemed conclusive, I was one day hurried out of the dungeon (where I had remained 34 days), and placed in a room with a window, where I was kept 38 days longer, a close prisoner, with a Mons. Didier, an accomplished man, to whom I owe many pleasant and instructive hours. After some time had elapsed, I formally demanded to be tried or liberated. I received a message from a new head clerk, a Mons. Nartus, stating, that my liberation depended on the old condition. The Physician and Inspector still continued to solicit my removal to a healthier prison; moreover, on the ground that the Prefecture was not a place of permanent confinement, and that there was no instance of a person having been detained there so long as I had been. At length Mons. Nartus sent for me, and, during a long interview of three hours and three quarters, endeavoured to prevail upon me to yield the point, by giving up the names. The old hypocrite threatened and beseeched in vain. He took up his pen, and offering me a piece of paper said, *tenez, ce n'est rien--c'est une bagatelle*, just to write down the name of the General, the *Prévoit*, correspondent, the hawker's, and the *Phon* name. *Ce n'est qu'une bagatelle, Monsieur, un affaire d'un moment*. I closed the business by rising and stating, that no consideration on earth should induce me to comply. The man then changed his tone, complimented me on my firmness, and promised to make a favourable report on my affair, which was a mere bagatelle, but that I had unluckily *blésé l'amour propre des Ministres*. He lamented that I had suffered so much; but that the Police was quite overwhelmed with business; that these were troublesome times; that the Government was extremely *embarrassé*, and *chahouillé*; that the English in Paris talked of nothing but politics, and did great injury to the Government. He concluded by saying, that on account of what I had already suffered I might expect my immediate liberation. I learned afterwards from a friend, who called upon this consummate old hypocrite to obtain information respecting me, that the Police had determined from the beginning, that I should be tried, because I had *blésé l'amour propre des Ministres*; and that I should be tried too for a capital offence, as having conspired to overturn the state, by holding communications with the South and the Faubourg St. Antoine; that the Police was extremely irritated against me from my refusing to give them the information they required; and that such obstinacy was a dangerous example. About the 25th of March, several ruffians entered my room, and, in the presence of Mons. Didier and the Concierge, stripped me to the skin in the most brutal manner, in search of papers. I had none others but letters from my friends and notes relating to my situation, which were lying on the table; these were all taken away. At last, on the 3d of April, after having been confined seventy-two days at the Prefecture, I was transferred to the prison of La Force, where I found Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Captain Hutcheson, who received me with a kindness which shall never be effaced from my memory. I met also among 500 prisoners here many persons with whom I had been confined at the Prefecture. I prepared for my approaching trial with perfect composure of mind. So far from regarding myself as a criminal, I was not conscious of having been guilty of any one act of impudence. The French law is extremely precise; only those writings destined for the press come under its operation. It takes no cognizance of private writings. I had, therefore, offended against no French law in writing to my friends on the extraordinary events that passed in France last summer. I wrote those letters from a country which had become a British conquest, when the *capitul de monnaie*, as the French term Paris, was ruled by a Prussian and English Governor, and the red cross of old England was proudly waving on the heights of Montmartre. I saw the pictures, the plunder of foreign countries, the statues, the Corinthian horses, taken down from their stations, and returned to their owners. I saw British regiments parading the fallen city; I heard their music strike up *Rite Britannia*. Where, I ask, is the Englishman who will pronounce me in fault for having related such scenes

to my friends? Nay, I ask, what Englishman did not do it? On the 1st of May, I received a letter from the British Ambassador, enclosing one from the Minister of Police, Count Decazes, dated the 30th of April, in which he informs his Excellency that he had taken the *une connaissance approfondie* of my case; but that my trial and its publicity would be attended with *inconvenances*, and that he had charged the Prefect to deliver me a passport. Now, these *inconvenances* were not the real impediments to my trial; for it is a fact, that the Minister sent my papers to the Chamber of Accusation, to decide whether I could be tried or not; and these papers were returned on the 25th of April to the Police, with the answer, *il n'y a pas lieu à suivre*. They formed no bill. My triumph was complete. The whole malice and power of that dreadful chaos of iniquity, the French Police, had attempted my destruction in vain. The Agents of that Administration (from the Minister down to the lowest *Monchard*) have been all the instruments of Bonaparte's despotism. They are so habituated to sport with human misery, that a victim but rarely escapes from their fangs. And I soon found, accordingly, that they were not yet weary of torturing and oppressing me. I waited until the 15th of May, when, in the afternoon, a gen-d'arme came with a written order to conduct me to Calais on foot, like a felon, from brigade to brigade, and pass the night with thieves and robbers in the prisons of the towns where I stopped. I luckily escaped from the man, and an English gentleman coming into the prison who witnessed the transaction, and who was engaged to dine with Sir Charles Stuart, undertook to convey to his Excellency a letter, in which I made known the nature of the outrage which it had been attempted to subject me to, and to which I should not have submitted alive. On the morning of the 16th, at six o'clock, a number of gen-d'armes again arrived to carry me off in chains. They produced a written order from the Police, a copy of which I have preserved. I refused to leave my room, and warned the jailors not to lay their hands on my person. At seven o'clock, the rooms were opened, and the Prisoners rushed out into the court-yard. Sir R. Wilson declared, that he would not endure to see an Englishman, nor indeed any human being, treated with such brutality. He boldly dared the gen-d'armes to enter the yard. He was nobly seconded by Mr. Bruce and Captain Hutcheson. Had they indeed presumed to pass the threshold of the keeper's room, the consequences would have been fatal. They went away, saying, they should go and procure assistance. In the mean time, my three countrymen prepared for a vigorous resistance, in which they were assisted by many of the French prisoners. The gen-d'armes returned twice in the course of that very day, but perceiving how things stood, they declined executing their orders. As I had fully resolved not to be taken away alive in the manner described, I thus owe my life to the three gallant spirits, who risked their own, to shield an unprotected fellow-countryman from the most brutal insult that a despotical government could devise to offer him. In the evening of the 16th I received a letter from the British Ambassador, enclosing one from Monsieur Decazes, in which he attributes the affair of the gen-d'armes to a *malentendu de ma part*; a bagatelle, as usual, a mere misconception. What matches effort, that this personage should endeavour to call his own written official orders a *malentendu de ma part*!!! On the 17th of May, I was at length liberated, after having been tortured during a period nearly of four months, by a cruel and sanguinary Police, whose system, at all times the same, has ruined the popularity of every Government that has administered France during 25 years. Before I left Paris I waited on Sir Charles Stuart, to thank his Excellency for the protection he had afforded me, when he was pleased to compliment me on the firmness which I had manifested throughout these trying scenes.

### Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

A second and more accurate Report of Lord Donoughmore's speech on Catholic affairs has been published, but, as it does not differ materially in substance from that which we have already given to our readers, its insertion does not appear to be necessary. The letter, however, addressed to his Lordship, and the one addressed to the Editor of the *Correspondent*, require an extract of that part of the speech which relates to the *Dublin Chronicle*. "The violence and scurrility of the paper to which he alluded (the *Dublin Chronicle*) knew no bounds. The Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry had no right particularly to complain. The majority of both Houses of Parliament was censured, along with the principal members of the Catholic Body, in the grossest manner. But the greatest violence of their slander had been pointed against himself, their Parliamentary advocate, and the oldest living advocate they had, with the exception of a Noble Baron, his brother. The paper was conducted in the most disgraceful manner. It had stigmatized the Irish Government--it had stigmatized the Judges of the Land--it had stigmatized the Junies in the County where he resided. Why was this done? Because all those parties had endeavoured to hunt out the murderers of one of the most respectable Magistrates that ever was in the Commission of the Peace. The author of these libels was now placed where he ought to be, in safe custody in one of his Majesty's prisons. Inflammatory writings, however, were still published. The registered

Printer and Proprietor continued to be no ornament to that learned profession of which he was a member." The speech attributed to Lord Russell is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary ever said to have been delivered in Parliament, but it cannot be regarded in any other light than as a gross misrepresentation of what actually fell from his Lordship. In as far as this misreport may be supposed calculated to produce effects in Ireland, it will fall harmless to the ground, and speedily sink into utter oblivion. The Roman Catholic Clergy stand upon too exalted a ground to suffer in public opinion by that which deserves their total indifference. Their conduct as subjects of the Government under which they live is as meritorious, and as eminently faithful & correct as the piety of their religious labours. The most honourable testimony has been borne to their arduous and unremitting efforts to repress every appearance of a factious and turbulent spirit, and to create and to establish on the most durable foundation that eternal peace from which the chief happiness of Society springs. They cannot put reins upon those who acknowledge no law, and who regard with utter carelessness the precepts and even the terrors of religion; but still, their influence is the source of extensive benefits, and, while they themselves enjoy the satisfaction of knowing, that they have reclaimed multitudes from error, and confirmed others in the ways of virtuous industry, they are entitled to the gratitude and esteem of their Country. The speech of the Bishop of Nonewin will be read with peculiar approbation. It is distinguished by mild and persuasive eloquence, and he shows himself no less animated by sound political wisdom than by that spirit of charity which is the best ornament of a Christian Prelate. The debate on Lord Donoughmore's motion terminated so much earlier than was expected, that several of the friends of the Catholic Claims were absent, who, if present, would have secured for his Lordship the victory. Lord SAY and SALES, Lord HARRINGTON, Lord CANTHAM, and Lord LAUNDRY, entered the House immediately after the division, the last mentioned Nobleman with two Proxies in his possession. The *Courier* is outrageous because the friends of liberty have expressed feelings of exultation on the issue of this discussion in the Lords, and in a sweeping column of vulgar abuse asperses the character of all sects and parties, with the exception of those to whose political principles it is devotedly attached; but nothing which comes from that Journal can have any effect, as it is entitled to just as much belief as the shepherd boy in the fable. Contrary to usual practice, both Houses of Parliament met on Saturday, with a view to expedite the close of their proceedings, but nothing of importance was transacted. The House of Commons were to have adjourned on Wednesday till Tuesday next, to admit of the Lords bringing up the arrears of business, and the Sessions are expected to terminate on the 3d of July. Fetts, balls and plays, in honour of the Duke de Bergh's marriage, occupy the Paris papers, and they tell the world, that all France is in a state of exulting joy. Such appearances have often been deceitful, and they are probably at present as hollow as ever. At the Theatre, no dramatic art could make the audience smile at the disasters of Moscow, nor at the defeat of Waterloo. On the anniversary of the same battle, the *Nain Juan*, now called the *Black Dwarf*, put on mourning, by changing the colour of its cover. A change of the French Ministry is still talked of, and it is even conjectured, that TALLEYRAND is about to be restored to power. The press of Italy has been subjected to Censorship, which extends to all political works, and works published previously to the law are to undergo a revision. At the Ely Special Commission, 78 persons were indicted for being concerned in the late disturbances, of whom 31 were tried, and 24 of that number capitally convicted; the sentence of death is to be executed upon five, others will be transported for 7 or 14 years, and some will be imprisoned in Ely Gaol; 47 were discharged, either upon recognizance, or by proclamation. The Counsel for the Crown wished not to carry the prosecutions farther, in the hope, that lenity would as effectually contribute to the establishment of tranquillity as punishment. On the third day of the Rochester Election, the votes stood thus--For Mr. BANSFERT, 361--For Sir T. THOMPSON, 352. In the Lords, in a debate on the Alien Bill, Lord RUSSELL enforced the necessity of its being passed into a law, on account of the present precarious condition of Europe, making use of the following very strong expressions: "The only question seemed to him to be, whether or not it was expedient, that the Bill should pass into a law? And, with reference to the existing state of the world, he sincerely believed, that it was so, convinced as he was, that there was as much danger to the repose of this Country and of Europe, at the present moment, as there had been at any time during the last 13 or 16 years." Other speakers made his Lordship's, instead of limiting his observations to 15 or 16 words, speak of an indefinite period, and use the words, "at any former period." It would appear, that the Portuguese resent warmly the capture of their vessels employed in the Slave Trade by the British cruisers, and that the Court of London has agreed to render justice for those aggressions. A Royal Order has been issued at Rio Janeiro, and published both in Lisbon and Oporto, which is of particular importance on this subject. It is as follows:

"ROYAL ORDER.--It has become necessary to establish, legally, and with all the promptitude possible, what is the value, and who are the proprietors, of the cargoes of the Portuguese vessels employed in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, which have been taken by English cruisers since the 1st of June, 1814, up to the present time, in order to ascertain the claim against the British Government. In obedience to this Requisition, I direct that the testimony required, and sanctioned by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, be immediately transmitted to the Minister of the Prince Regent, our Sovereign, who will issue his commands with reference thereto. (Signed) Jos. A. Das Neves. Lisbon, 16th May, 1816." Letters from Cadiz state, that several foreign vessels have been discovered in the offing, of which the flag and construction were unknown; they carry between 20 and 30 guns, and had taken several trading ships which had left the Spanish ports; it was supposed, that they were either from Carthagea, or Buenos Ayres. Accounts from the West Indies state, that negotiations were going on between the French Government and the President Perot, with a view to annihilate the authority of CUNSTON, Emperor of Hayti. A French sloop of war, of 22 guns, had arrived off the City of St. Domingo, and confirmed others in the ways of virtuous industry, they are entitled to the gratitude and esteem of their Country. The speech of the Bishop of Nonewin will be read with peculiar approbation. It is distinguished by mild and persuasive eloquence, and he shows himself no less animated by sound political wisdom than by that spirit of charity which is the best ornament of a Christian Prelate. 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We have earnestly to solicit the attention of the Public to the *Poor Schools* in Barrack-Street. The nature of these Institutions is so fully set forth in the *Advertisement*, and has been so long and so well known, that little remains for us to do in this place. They are conducted by the Lancasterian System, and superintended by seven or eight Masters, whose labours are unremitting, whose attention to the morals of their pupils is not to be exceeded, and who are every way qualified for the benevolent and arduous task to which they have devoted themselves. To them society has already been largely indebted. They have withdrawn multitudes from the dangers of idleness and vice, and have reared them in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and in habits of virtuous and honourable industry. They cannot but derive the highest gratification from the reflection, that their efforts have been eminently successful. A general confidence is placed in the character of those who have been educated in these Schools, and Merchants, Traders, &c. are anxious to have them in their employment, relying implicitly on a faithful and undeviating discharge of their duties. The instructions are given gratis, and the doors of information are open to all without distinction, and without the slightest interference of peculiar opinions. More meritorious Institutions cannot well be conceived, and they come before the Public with the very strongest claims for support. Hitherto, two more frigates of the same nation were in the adjacent seas, to co-operate for the like purpose. The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to press. Altho' the London papers take no notice of the *Waterford Harbour Bill*, we can scarcely entertain a doubt of its having passed the Lords, or rather, of its having received the Royal Assent. Of the alterations in the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill we have as yet received no information. This Bill, as we have often said, is of the very utmost importance to Ireland, and it becomes those who are concerned to look with the most serious attention to the measure. There is reason to believe, that the alterations adopted by the Lords have rendered its provisions very inadequate to the evils it was intended to remove, and it has become a matter of unavoidable necessity to oppose these evils in the speediest and most effectual manner. If the Bill shall be found not to answer its purposes, there ought to be Petitions from every part of Ireland to both Houses of Parliament, respectfully but firmly stating the mischiefs which prevail, and pointing out the means most likely to prevent their recurrence in future. Such measures as this ought not to be left to the discretion of a few English Law Lords, whose attachment to Ireland may be supreme, but who cannot be supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with her peculiar interests. The condition of Landlords and Tenants ought to be fully laid before Parliament by Petitions, and an effectual course may then be pursued concerning them. The approaching Assizes will afford the Counties a convenient opportunity of considering the matter, and they ought not to be suffered to pass without that deliberation and those proceedings which are so obviously and so forcibly required. The narrative of Mr. SMITH will awaken the astonishment of the Public. He was kept in close confinement for nearly four months, and until he had almost lost his life by the noxious atmosphere of the dungeons of France. And for what? For charges which could not bear investigation, and on which, after all the sufferings he was doomed to endure, the Police did not dare to bring him to trial. The charge against him was, that he was the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, but that he knew the Correspondent of that Journal, and would not tell his name. He was again and again interrogated; and was offered his liberty, if he would disclose the names of four persons--a French General, who had said something about Guyenne; a Hawker, who had sold him pamphlets; the name of the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*; and the name of a Protestant, who had said, that the persecutions at Nismes were all of a religious kind. Can such proceedings as these give stability to the peace of the Royal Family? The Bill which lately passed the House of Commons, for securing the profits of the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, while the appointment to that Office shall be under litigation, has been thrown out by the House of Lords. Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the result of the examinations held at the Waterford School on Thursday last, and which took place before a considerable number of respectable and competent judges. The Rev. Mr. PRICE has been Master of that School only for a short time, but the deserved encouragement he has received, his own eminent talents, his great experience, and the assiduity of his labours, are securities to the Public for the faithful and successful performance of his important and arduous duties. The youth of Cork and Limerick have, for a considerable time, been almost without rivals in the literary contests in Trinity College, and there is the fairest promise, that Waterford will speedily place itself in the rank of that excellence which they have acquired. The successful candidates of Thursday to read that kind of encouragement to future and even more arduous and virtuous, which is most gratifying to the young mind, and they will be taking up the standard, lest those whom they outrun in the honourable race, stimulated by a sense of debt and a love of reputation, should get before them when their respective merits shall next be judged.

Resolved--That a duty of eightpence be charged upon every gallon of wort or wash brewed or made in Scotland from malt, corn, grain, or tils, or any mixture with the same, for extracting spirits for consumption in Scotland. Resolved--That a duty of ninepence be charged upon every gallon of spirits of any kind, distilled or rectified from wort or wash, made from malt, corn, grain, or tils, or any mixture therewith, for consumption in Scotland. Resolved--That a duty of ten pence be charged upon every gallon of spirits distilled or rectified from lowland spirits in Scotland, for sale therein or exportation therefrom. Resolved--That a duty of five pence be charged upon every measure to be taken out by rectifiers of spirits in Scotland. Resolved--That a duty of four shillings and ninepence be charged upon every gallon of spirits, of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which any distiller shall produce from wort or wash, made from malt, corn, grain, or tils, exceeding the proportion of fourteen gallons for every hundred gallons of such wort or wash, over and above all other duties chargeable thereon. Resolved--That the Bill be brought in upon the said Resolutions, and that Messrs. Archibald, and Mr. Lushington, do prepare and bring it in. BIRTHS--At Lansdowne, Queen's County, the Lady of Lieutenant-General Lord Farley, of a daughter. MARRIAGES--At Tullane, Mr. John S. Alpheny, of this City, Historical Painter, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Morris, formerly of this City, but now of Tullane, Esq. and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Cockayne East, brother of Earl Brownlow, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. Gen. Nerdham, M. P. and niece of Viscount Killmorey. Edward M. Clarke, Esq. to Miss Eliza Costly, both of Dublin. DEATHS--At the Commercial Hotel, on the Mall, Hugh Holman Watts, Esq. Surgeon, aged 31 years, on his way from Downpatrick to Belfast, the place of his nativity. On his arrival here, immediate recourse was had to medical skill, and the kind attentions were exercised towards him by the respectable family at whose house he took up his abode; but all was fruitless, and a consumption carried him off in the prime of his days, and with the fairest prospects, founded upon solid talents and extensive knowledge, of future eminence in his profession. Intending in his person and manners, and amiable in his dispositions, he was an object of the tenderest affections of his relatives and friends, and it may be justly said of him, that his death has deprived the Community of one of its most meritorious and promising members. At Havilly, Scotland, Lady Anne Chalmers, sister to his Grace the Duke of Gordon--Mr. J. Rose, Merchant in the Irish trade. He was returning to his house at Hampstead, when he was seized on the Heath with a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired. At Maynooth, Mrs. C. O'Connell, in Dublin, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the City of Cork Militia. PORT-NEWS--PASSAGE, JUNE 28. ARRIVED, 26th--Integrity, Swatragie, Plymouth, returned beef, empty sacks, and luggage; Favourite, Grith, Poole, ballast. 27th--Swindell, Hamington, Swansea, coals. 28th--Mansfield Packet; Mary, Redoubt, St. Lucar, wine, hoonery, and cocoa shells. SAILLED, 26th--Property, Rossgill, Havre de Grace, barley; Royal, Belfast, Broxkerry, the Governor Packet, Hope, Randall, Chiesier, butter and oil. 27th--New Augustus, Mulloway, Cork, coals; Lively, Phillips, Bristol, wheat and oil; Auburn, Allen, Plymouth and Portsmouth, wheat; Nassau Packet. 28th--Wind N, just 7 morning. WANTED, AN APPRENTICE. To THE PRINTING BUSINESS. A Lad of good Character and Conduct will be taken on pleasing Terms, on application to S. STEAR, George-Street, Waterford, June 29, 1816. WATERFORD SCHOOL, REV. WM. PRICE, A. B. MASTER. AN EXAMINATION, held on the 27th of June, 1816. Prizes were adjudged to the following young Gentlemen. Greek, 1st Class--1st prem. Hobson; 2d prem. Roberts, sen. 2d Class--1st prem. Flury; 2d prem. Paige. Latin, 1st Class--Roberts, sen. 2d Class--Alcock, sen. 3d Class--1st prem. Flury; 2d prem. Mackesey. 4th--Ward. 5th--1st prem. Hill; 2d prem. King, cut with White. 6th--Perkins. Bible--1st prem. Barry; 2d prem. Reynett, 2us. Catechism, 1st Class--Voss, jun. 2d--Devis. Astronomy--1st prem. Burkett; 2d prem. Alcock, sen.; 3d prem. Hobson, cut with Flury. 2d prem. Gahan. Geography, 1st Class--1st prem. Hill; 2d prem. Dobbins; 3d--Perkins, cut with Isaac. Roman History--1st prem. Alcock, sen.; 2d prem. Hobson. Greek Dialects--1st prem. Gahan; 2d prem. Hobson. Algebra--1st prem. Hill; 2d prem. Reynett, 2us. Writing, 1st Class--Alcock, sen. 2d--Reynett, 2us. 3d--King. 67 Vacant, Six Works. NOTICE. A VESTRY will be held on Monday next, the 1st of July, at One o'clock, at the Cathedral Church, for the purpose of receiving Proposals for LIGHTING the Parishes of THIS CITY, St. MICHAEL'S, and St. OLAVE'S, for the ensuing Winter. Signed by order, JAMES LAWSON, Vestry Clerk. Waterford, June 29, 1816. WANTED, FROM £180 to £200 at INTEREST, on an approved Security, either by a good Judgment Debt, now exceeding £200, or by a Mortgage on Lands, amounting to a Profit Rent of about £70 a Year, which would be sold out, if required. For Particulars apply to Mr. RICHARD FARMER, Horse-Ohce, Quay, Waterford. June 29, 1816. NOTICE TO MALTSTERS, DISTILLERS, &c. AN Act of Parliament having lately passed, to reduce the Duty on Malt in Ireland, and to provide for making a better use of the Distilleries, in respect of the Stock of Maltsters, Factors, Dealers in Malt, Brewers, & Distillers; and also in respect of Spirits in the Stock of Distillers, or in Warehouse, on the Fifth Day of July, 1816--The Commissioners of Inland Revenue and Taxes in Ireland hereby give Notice, that such Allowances will be granted on such Malt and Spirits only as shall actually be in Store, or in the Stock of Warehouse, on the Fifth Day of July, and of which Malt, or Spirits, the Officer can or may take an account by gauge. By Order of the Commissioners, EDWARD HARDMAN. Excise-Office, Dublin, 24th June, 1816. PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE. WILLIAM SINNOTT, JUN. HAS FOR SALE, A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE, Selected by himself in Cadiz, particularly for this Market, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. Application to be made to JOHN CARROLL, Wine Cooper, Church-Lane, who will attend at the Custom-House Store, when called on, to shew the Wine where it is stored. Waterford, June 29, 1816. FOR QUEBEC, THE BRIG COMMERCE, Capt. ARMSTRONG, now in loading, and engaged to sail on the 15th July, at farthest, will take as far FORTY PASSENGERS, and has room for A FEW TONS OF LIGHT GOODS on Freight. THOMAS MILVINS. Waterford, June 27, 1816. N. B. All Passengers must engage on or before the 10th July. COUNTY OF WATERFORD. WE, the undersigned GENTLEMEN of the Town and Vicinity of YOUGHAL, do hereby offer to the Magistracy and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford our Assistance and Co operation in suppressing, by Personal Exertion, and every other means in our power, the daring and most flagrant Outrages committing in the neighbouring part of the County of Waterford--and do offer the several Sums annexed to our respective Names for the Detection and Prosecution to Conviction of the Perpetrators of the Outrage committed on Mr. LOPEZ, at Cottage, near Two-Mile Bridge, on the Night of the 4th Instant. A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for PRIVATE INFORMATION which may lead to Detection. Youghal, April 5, 1816. Thomas Lowe . . . £50 0 0 Irene Ellis . . . 20 0 0 Sir W. Holmes, Bart. . . 50 17 6 Mrs. John Smyth . . . 3 8 3 Robert Stephens, Vicar of Templechurch . . . 5 13 9 Samuel Keenan . . . 5 13 9 William Lamb . . . 5 13 9 John Dawson . . . 5 8 3 Vincent Lamb . . . 5 13 9 Christopher Haugan, jun. . . 3 8 3 Henry P. Garde . . . 11 7 6 James Henry, Clerk . . . 5 13 9 Robert Lougan . . . 5 13 9 John N. Huntley, J. P. . . 5 13 9 Robert Power . . . 5 13 9 Richard Coker, J. P. . . 5 13 9 Richard Keane . . . 5 13 9 Christopher P. Murgrave . . . 5 13 9 Michael Keane, J. P. . . 5 13 9 Wallis Adams, J. P. . . 5 13 9 John Robert Parker, J. P. . . 22 15 0 Robert Bell, Clerk, J. P. . . 11 7 6 Barth. Pack, Clerk, J. P. . . 11 7 6 S. Allen, Mayor of Youghal . . . 11 7 6 Richard English, J. P. . . 5 13 9 John Courteux, J. P. . . 3 8 3 W. A. Hayman . . . 3 8 3 Edward Greene . . . 11 7 6 John Keane, J. P. . . 11 7 6 William Dobbin, J. P. . . 11 7 6 Robert and Richard Browne . . . 11 7 6 Thomas John, and Son . . . 11 7 6 Arthur Kelly, Clerk . . . 5 13 9 Nicholas Giles . . . 11 7 6 Richard Smyth . . . 20 0 0 William Moore . . . 11 7 6 Stephen Mogan . . . 11 7 6 Frederick Keane . . . 11 7 6 By a Gentleman who from indisposition could not sign the name . . . 11 7 6 Arthur Kelly . . . 11 7 6 Michael Browne . . . 5 13 9 Thomas Foley, jun. . . 11 7 6 Thomas Foley, sen. . . 5 13 9 Patrick Foley . . . 5 13 9 James Kearney . . . 5 13 9 William Hudson . . . 5 13 9 Charles Maucell . . . 5 13 9 Roger Devereux . . . 3 8 3 Richard Devereux . . . 3 8 3 Thomas Seward . . . 5 13 9 Mathew Walsh . . . 3 8 3 John Hudson, sen. . . 11 7 6 Thomas Boyce, jun. . . 3 8 3 Thomas Charles Foulkes . . . 5 13 9 Thomas Boyce, sen. . . 5 13 9 John Boyce, J. P. . . 5 13 9 Thomas Poole . . . 3 8 3 Patrick Foley, M. D. . . 5 13 6 William Foley . . . 2 5 0 Robert Warren Gumbelton, J. P. . . 31 2 6 John Bolton, M. D. . . 5 13 9 Warren H. Jackson, Councilor . . . 11 7 6 John Pollack . . . 5 13 9 John O'Kellee, Fermoy . . . 5 13 9 Richard Gollinger . . . 3 8 3 John Melan . . . 3 8 3 Pierce O'Keary, Newcastle . . . 5 13 9 Henry Deemey . . . 5 13 9 Arthur Caher, J. P. . . 5 13 9

THE SUPERINTENDANTS of this Institution, in recommending to the Notice of the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, cannot omit returning their grateful Acknowledgments for the liberal manner in which they have come forward these years past in assisting towards the clothing of the Children of said School. While endeavouring to extend, as widely as possible, the Benefits of Education among the Poor of the City, without parochial or religious distinctions, they beg leave to state, that, for want of sufficient Room, they have been under the painful necessity of refusing Assistance into their Schools to several Hundred Poor Children, who have been making applications these three or four years past. To obviate this necessity, they were induced to begin the erection of two other Schools, sufficient to contain about 450 Boys, in which they were aided by a Donation through the hands of the late Right Reverend Dr. Power. They have expended on them upwards of £750. For want of further means, they were obliged to leave them in an unfinished state. About £250 more would enable them to complete the School House, furnish them with Desks and other necessary Accommodations. For the purpose of raising this Sum, they intend to make Application to the Inhabitants, from whom they expect to meet with that generous Assistance which they have always given to public Works of Charity. June 29, 1816.